2

our political organization, and also money for the re lief of the pressing distress in Ireland. [Cheers.] We propose then to form two funds—one for the relief of tress, and the other for the purely political purpose

of forwarding our organization. [Cheers and applause.]

These funds will be kept entirely distinct, so that
donors will be afforded the opportunity of doing as they
please in the matter. It has been suggested by influential paper in this city that we ought to devoice our attention only to the relief of dis-tress [nisses], and that we should join the committee proposed by The New-York Herald [cheers and growns. "Three groans for The New-York Herald"; these were given ;] for the relief of the distress of the

ly well. The history of the past is written in letters that will never be erased from the Irish heart [cries of "Never, Never, N as and dispressization the Irish people

Instead of chaos and disorganization, the Irish people now present a remarkable speciacie. Firm, confident and self reliant, with death literally staring them in the face, they stand within the limit of the law and the Constitution, and the first to set the example of breaking that law and the Constitution has been the very government of the country which has swern to do only that which is right, IApplause. The attention of the whole civilized world is centred upon Ireland, and very shortly the merits of our question will be known in all parts. We have saved the lives of the landlords and we have saved the lives of the people. [Great applause.]

CHANGING THE OWNERSHIP OF THE SOIL.

Now, I do not wish, in fact it would be impossible for me in the presence of this vast multitude, to go into many details. I can only speak very generally in refer ence to many branches of this great question. And I may state, gentlemen, if asked, "What do you propose!" I may state, gentlemen, that we propose to make the occupiers of the soil the owners. [Applause.] We wish to do this with as little injury to what may be considered to be verted as little injury to what may be considered to be vicinity interest as possible. No physical violence, no unconstitutional action is contemplated, or, in my ungment, necessary. [Applause.] As I have repeatedly said, American public opinion is one of our greatest weapons. [Applause.] And the landiords themselves, by invoking that public opinion have shown the very high value that they place upon it. [Renewed applause.] I feel that this is a very great compliment to it-that the proud British aristocracy should humble itself and appear as sugests before this great democracy. [Applate should humble itself and appear as supplicants before this great democracy. [Applause.1 And they have put forward a gentleman, Mr. Kavanagh, [bisses] a man of signal ability, to plead their cause, and I will do him the justice to say that he has been the very best advocate that the circumstances admit of. [A voice, "He has got no arms or legs."] Well never mind his legs or his arms; he has a very good head. And this gentleman has advanced a variety of objections to our plans. He has told us that the system of ownership will entail subdivision and subjecting. And he has pointed to the old history of Ireland before the famine, when subdivision or subjecting did undoubtedly proceed to a very great, and I think very evil extent, as a proof of the justices of all sessention. is assertion. adition of affairs that we seek to establish

great, and I limbs very evir extent, as a proof the instructs of his assertion.

But the condition of affairs that we seek to establish its very different from that which obtained before the famine. Before the famine the system of renting of land was in force, and that system of renting necessitated subdivision and subletting. But we contemplate to replace that system by one of saie; we desire to make land free, so that everybody who has money to buy may purchase as much as he has need of. [Appiause.] Under the system of renting it is impossible to sell. The deficiently of proving a title is so great under the present laws that is the case of small holdings the cost of proving the title exceeds very requently the purchase value of the holding uself. Then, as now, the laws of entail and settlement were in full force. We desire to abolish those laws [soud appleause] which prevent the natural erumbing away of property which Nature has ordained, and to keep the whole property of the world in tew hands. Local registration of land titles such as you have in this country should also follow, so as to make it as easy to sell a bit of land also follow, so as to make it as easy to sell a bit of land as it is to sell a haystack or a baie of cotton. [Appliause.] Then as regards subdivision, subdivision is also produced by the system of letting; but I contend that no injurious subdivision would take place if we had a free system of selting land existing in Ireland. I believe that under such a system the size of the farms would not eare to buy a farm which was too small for profitable cultivation, and in that way the size of Irish farms by natural causes would gradually become suited to the methods of cultivation and the erops grown.

Now that is the process which has gone on in every

the size of Irish farms by natural causes would gradually become suited to the methods of cultivation and the crops grown.

Now that is the process which has gone on in every estate in Ireland. The example I have chosen was not a better landlord than the majority of Irish landlords, and yet you see that the rent roll of this estate has been enrolled up to this enormous amount entirely by the exercions of the tenants, I think I amenitled to contend that Mr. Kavanagh's assertion that rents are not raised in respect to improvements made by tenants its false, utterly false. [Applause.]

3. Then we are also rold by Mr. Kavanagh of the example of a proprietory who leased in perpetuity their farms to fifty tenants, with the result that they passed into she hands of middlemen. The same reasons that I have just explained induced that action also. If you select an estate in Ireland, and sell the farms to the tenants to-morrow, and leave the laws of cutall and settlement as they now are, the same thing would occur. It is impossible for a man to sell a small bit of land save at a cost which exceeds the purchase money, and, therefore, is the course of a generation or two, you would undoubtedly have these farms back in the hands of middlemen or of landlords. We, on the contrary, desire to arrange the conditions so that they shall be suited to the great change we contemplate, and we can point to the example of other countries—of France, and of Belgium, where land is limited us it is in freiand—for the very best example of the

truth of our reasoning and of the proposition which we truth of our reasoning and of the proposition which we lay before you.

Well, thus gentleman then proceeds to make certain statements, or rather misstatements of a bare-faced character. It is a common saying in logal circles over in Ireland that "if you have a bad case abuse the plaintiff's attorney," and so, I suppose Mr. Kavanagh thinks the best thing he can do is to abuse as, as he knows his case is hopeicas. [Laughter,] We do not intend to follow his example in that respect. We intend to treat him with the utsoost courtesy and consideration, and we hope if possible to induce him to come hefere you again, in order to give as an opportunity of again refuting him. He tells us that we propose to spoily the money raised in America to buy out the landiords. He need not be in the slightest degree uneasy, for not one cent of your money will ever go into his pocket, ["Hear, hear."]

tens (insel), when he had been seemed to the seeme of the control of the seeme of

to take this, my first opportunity of declaring that the reception which has been accorded to us in America has outstripped by fur the highest hopes we had formed in that regard. And let me say that every feeling of personal gratification is lost in the strength of the feeling which comes over me to-night when I consider what will be the effect of the news o this gathering on the mon at home, engaged as they are in the desperate struggle—as Mr. Parneil has put it so clearly—with death staring them in the face, and death in its most borchile form. The feeling which urges the critizens of America to give up that which we have received here such a reception as that which we have received here to-night is, I believe, one of the most honorable feelings that could inspire any nation. It is a feeing in opposition to that which is too commonly to be found in this century, and that is that every thing must be down before wealth and before power. We came here after our motives had been mirrepresented, after our characters had been blackened and after the character of our nation had been held up to the contempt of the civilized world as a nation of pau-pers. America receives us here to-night as if we came

And let me say a few words in regard to what has s

pers. America teceives us bere to-night as if we came in the ponp and state of ambassadors. [Applause.]

And let me say a few words in regard to winst has so much occupied the attention of the public and press of this city since we arrived here—and that is the relation between the question of collecting money for pure charity to be distributed amongst the poor, and that which we came here primarily to seek at the hands of America, namely the mighty weapon of America, public oranics. [Applause.] Let me tell you here to inight that the respect with which you have received the envoys of the Irish Patople at home is far deeper feeling of gratitude than any contribution of money charity could call forth. [Applause.] We have been peraded before the world as a Nation of papers, but I say to you that the iron has not vet entered to deeply into our soulis but that we set a far higher value upon the sympathy and respect of America than any charity subscribed to us. [Applause.] We have been peraded before the world as a Nation of papers, but I say to you that the iron has not vet entered to deeply into our soulis but that we set a far higher value upon the sympathy and respect of America than any charity subscribed to us. [Applause.] We have not forgotten that the time was when our fathers were a nation, a respected, gailant, high-spirited and a polished Nation. [Applause.]

Now let me say a few words on this question of what is the best way of alleviating and minigating the fearful famine which is threatening our people at home. It has been stated in many newspapers of New-York, and it seems to be accepted as an axiom, that this arcitation of the Land League basis injured and aggravated the distress of New-York. And it seems to be accepted as an axiom, that this activation, and exposing the great failing which like broad and that the proper of the spiral people. Well, I think it right that we take the first people. Well is the feet of the proper had a polished to the proper had a polished to a polished to the proper had

the same kind occurred, in which it was shown that tenants paid their reat in November and died in the Spring of starvation. You will find in Mitchell's history of 1847. If you look there, that the landlords, horrified by the starvation which they saw, took the rants up to Dublin and spent them in gayety and dissipation.

Mitchell's history of 1847, it you look there, that are implieds, horrified by the starvation which they saw, took the rents up to Dublin and spent them in gayety and desipation.

Let us then consider whether it is the wiser course to collect money in this country simply for charity or to assist the Land League in the great undertaking in which it is at present engaged. At the lowest estimate you will have in Ireland this Spring 250,000 people without food for about five months. No charity, however generous, from America, can feed that multiline for more than three weeks. But we wish, by entiting off the supplies from the rich landlords, to force them to do their duty by bringing pressure to bear on the Government, so that a measure of public works may be instituted which will avoid starvation. I concur in what Mr. Parnell has said, that no more remarkable event has occurred in Irish history than this appeal.

A well known landlord, Sir Charles, Knox-Gore, has written a letter recomming the good he is soing to do his tenants, But this calls to my mind some facts which I have personal knowledge of respecting this man's father. In 1847-48 he also deviced a plan for the relief of his tenantry. But his offer was that he would pay them 4 pence a day-10 cents a day-out of which they might be enabled to feed their families with food at familie prices! One passage in Sir Charles Knox-Gore's letter is an instructive one. He says he proposes to get works put up on his estate by borrowing from the Government, by means of which he hopes to enable his tenauts to pay their rent. That he further says that he regrets to state that many of them are not paying their rent, and that he will only do it for those who show an honest desire to meet their engagements, by paying their rents, meaning by this that if any tenant is too poor to pay his rent he will not receive any work on Knox-Gore's works, micase he peed to raise the money with which to do it. There is at present in all Ireland up institution so capable of getting the most

be sent the way of all tyrannies, by persuasion is posible; if not, by any other means. The people reason
through their feelings, and they reason right. The
carth is the Lord's and the falmess thereof, and He ded
not give Ireland's share of it to the landonds in exclusive fee simple forever and ever; and

Breevas, We have to-night beard able expositions of
the evils of the Irish land system from the lips of freland's Later Tribine, Charles stewars Parach, and his
tennals' interests have dwindled, while the landonds
assumptions have been enforced with inhuman severify; how, as a consequence of these assumptions,
of sinceasive belt sensors and from the enaces hat
within control the people, the agricultural classes
have suffered, and with these every other class—chimercal, inclusived and industrial; now a familie inpends in the land, and how ministers of thousands are
tirready suffering from the want of food, inclusing inthe rest families in the land, and how ministers of thousands are
tirready suffering from the want of food, inclusing in
the second of the sensition of the Southers of the Southers of the Willett
successive best sensors and from the consequence of
these assumptions, and the following day the remains will be
interred in Greenwood Cemetry.

Mr. McAllister was lifty-eight years of age. The early
wars of his life were spent in Brooklyn. He was in
the processive best sensors and from the enaces hat
the receives will take place at the church to-morrow
were the deal from indiamation of the bowles. The
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Mr. McAllister was lifty-eig

feiners), and that no cause may exist to prevent any chass of our countrymen from dollar their duty by the land which has given them birth. (Great cheers.) Land which has given them birth. (Great cheers.) After the band had performed an Irish march composed by Mr. Glimore, Judge Gildersleeve said:

"Ladies and gentlemen: I now have the pleasure to present to you the son of an Irish patriot, with whose history you are familiar—Jehn B. Dillon. esq."

Mr. Dillon was received with entansiasm. He said:
Ladies and Gentlemen: When we decided to leave Ireland and come to America in search of sympathy for the cause for which we have been straggling at home, we did anticipate that which she has never refused to accord to any nation, which has been struggling against oppression. [Applause.] But I desire to the least for instance to by Mr. Parnell on arrival, of giving in amount the nations of the earth—po other words "freining against oppression. [Applause.] But I desire to the least for instance to Mr. Answ Theasthan appoint in their structle against appointed by the Irish Land League.

A That subscription lists be intoric opening a firm their own land, realizing the idea, given atterance to Mr. Parnell on arrival, of giving in amount in the prevention of the earth—po other words "free land for the Irish and the Irish for Ireland."

When the resolutions had been adopted Judge Gilder-sleeve at nonneed that as Charles A. O'Rourke was alever all nothers to get us freasurer of the fand unable further to get us freasurer of the fand which Mr. Parneit is attempting to take, J. J. W. O'Donohue, of No. 145 Broadway, editor of the Incurance Chronicle but been appointed in his

place.
The band then played Gilmore's "National Anthem," which was instily cheered, and had to be repeated. When the applicuse had ceased Mr. Parnell arose and

There is one thing I would wish to say before we part.

A treasurer has been appointed, say, before we part. There is one thing I would wish to say before we part.

A treasurer has been appointed, as has been announced by your custimats, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions. I would venture to suggest that those who send subscriptions should state when sending them to what purpose feev deatre the money to be applied, whether to the relief of distress, or for the purpose of forwarding our political organization, and their wishes in each case will be fattafoly attended to.

o. Judge Gildersleeve then announced the adjournment of the meeting. As Mr. Parnell passed out of the builing he was repeatedly cheered by the crowd that surged around him, threatening at times to take him off his feet.

A TALK WITH MR. PARNELL. COMMENTS ON THE ARGUMENTS OF IRISH LAND-LORDS,

Mr. Parnell was called on Saturday evening by a TRIBUNE reporter to inquire what he thought of the views expressed by Arthur Kavanagh, Christopher French and other landfords in Ireland relating to the Irish land question. Mr. Parnell replied :

"They have scarcely put the case from the lan point of view. Mr. Kavanagh has presented nothing new, and I am prepared to refute everything in his argument. I upon it as a compliment to the American people that they have addressed them upon the subject through the press, and I also consider it a good sign of the success of our movement that the leaders of the landlords' monopoly are beginning to show that they feel the pressure. Heretofore they never troubled themselves to defend their position in either the English or Irish press. But they are now compelled to shandon their indifferent attitude, and to endeavor to justify themselves before American public opinion.

"It has been intimated that your appeal is made either for the purpose of furthering your own ambitious ends or for organizing un armed rebellion," said the in-

gutrer. "My object all along," said Mr. Parpell, has been to keep alive the agitation of the land question. But owing to the imminence of great distress among the tenants in Ireland we hold ourselves open for contributions for their relief. This last is only an effect to be remedied, though of great im. portance; the other is a cause. So far the Government has done nothing. We waited until the last moment, and dare not wait any longer. The idea of an afmed rebellion, or anything of the sort, is absurd. The changes proposed will be made if effected, in entire accordance with the Constitution." "Have you a plan for establishing a new system of land ownership without serious loss to the present land-

lords !" "Yes, but I am not yet prepared to disclose what my pian is. There are many ways of bringing the change about. It is only a question of selection which will depend on circumstances when it comes to be settled. So far, we have contented ourselves with asserting the general principle that the soil should be owned by those who cultivate it. Until that principle is admitted it would be premature to bring forward any detailed plan. Our first duty is to make a settlement possible. The means used have been keeping up the spirit of the people, holding public meetings and forming organizations. The landlords themselves have always claimed that everything was working beautifully under the present system. Their estates are highly prefit-able, and a social consideration and dignity are attached to the positions they hold; they are, consequently, opposed to any change."

"What do you expect from the Irish-Americans here and elsewhere in this country !"

"I expect them to contribute money for the purpose of carrying on the land movement. This money could be much slower. Nothing, of course what my pian is. There are many ways of bring-

is expected of Americans, but contributions, for the re-ilef of those who are in distress in Ireland."

CHICAGO PREPARING. CHICAGO, Jan. 4 .- The executive committees of the various organizations which propose to welcome
Mr. Parnell held a meeting last evening, and decided to
have a grand mass meeting in the Exposition Building,
and to make his welcome hearty and general.

GREAT MEETING AT KILLARNEY. LONDON, Jan. 5 .- A Tenant Right meeting was held at Killarney, Iroland, yesterday, at which 6,000 people were present. The usual resolutions favor-

ing a peasant proprietary, and condemning the action

of the Government were adopted.

FIGHTING WITH A BURGLAR. AN OFFICER'S DETERMINED BUT USELESS STRUG-

GLE-THE THIEF'S ESCAPE. Francis McGuire's liquor store is at Thirtyfirst-st, and First-ave. The door was firmly secured yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, when Officer Pellett, of the Twenty-first Precinct, passed, and had his attention attracted to the saloon by suspicious noise behind the closed shutters. Slipping into the yard be found the heavy iron bars that guarded the back window wrenched off, and saw four men inside fastening together segar boxes and bottles of liquor. Running into the street he gave the alarm there and returned to the yard to intercept the burglars. These, meanwalle, had run through the front door directly into the arms of Officer Gilmore, who caught and held one.

Then an exciting contest took place, which was recapable of getting the most value out of the money tendered them for relief as the Irish Land League, and it is in their behalf that we desire contributions. The boyes of the distressed of Ireland are fixed on America, and when they hear of this great meeting the news will bring gladness to their hearts. [Appiause.]

THE RESOLUTIONS.

At the close of Mr. Dillon's remarks Father McDowell read the resolutions which the committee had prepared.

On motion of General Martin T. McMahon these were adorted with cheers. They were as follows:

Whereas, Land is the gift of God to man, and not a monopoly bestowed by our Maker on any class or seed or order of men; and if for purposes of peace and security that common crift has been suffered to become private and particular, or to emerge into a kind of prepared, and, and the duty of laboring on it subsists is nuiter force and more perfect right, if possible. Iron the very fact of that surrender of common and universal ownership of all men to the lame.

Whereas, All landed proprietary is but a trustesship, an agency subservient to the polecy of the State in everything that concerns the good of the many who have well as its rights; but the irresponsible rights of irrad landlereds should no longer stand between the above and the crisches," preparty as the seen said, has its during a silication of the control of the newed again and again by the plucky officer, each time

THE REV. WILLIAM M'ALLISTER.

Cerneti Memorial Church, in Seventy-sixth-st., near Third-ave, died on January 3 at his his house, No. 243 East Eighty-second-st. He had preached at his courch as usual on the Sunday previous

cation was obtained only by hard work. His fir pastoral charge was in 1845, in 1854 he can to New-York, and has aborded in this claudits viently for twenty-six years. He was first a pointed to the North-st, charge, then to the Wille Errect Church, where he served twice, and afterward; the Thirty seventh Streetthurch, where he also served two

Bosroy, Jan. 4 .- The fourral of the late Mrs. Heien J. Ward, who was shot by her daughter on Thes day last, took place at Cambridge to-day. The daughter was brought from the jull in the castedy of an officer, and shown into the room where the rounds of her modion were lying. She was deeply affected and THE LAKE TRADE OF CLEVELAND.

of the Collector of Customs for the District of Cuyahogo, shows the total valuation of property cleared coastwise o have been \$33,009,598; the value of the entere misrwise was \$46,165,260. The total value of foreign proofs was \$320,320; experts, \$392,772. The arrivals a) the port of Cieveland during the yes sumbered |

AN ODDITY OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

From The Globe.

Frérou, who wrote in 1753, relates that a French littlesteur, travelling in Germany, was invited by a German Baron to visit his library, which was said to contain the largest and choicest collection of books money could purebase. The invitation was accepted, but the French gentleman was quite astoniated that nearly all volumes were by his comparities, while mone of the authors were known to him even by name. He could not help expressing his surprise, and his host, too gallant to give any opanion, evidently look his guest for an ignoranus. Both were unaware that thousands of books are pathlished in Holland, and even in France, without one single copy ever being offered for sale in Paris. published in Holland, and even in France, without one single copy ever being offered for sale in Paris, and are sent in balast o Leipsig and Frankfort, where they are pronounced by booksellers to be most wonderful productions, and on the furth of such an assertion are winely circulated throughout the German E inpire. A man whom Fiscon had never susjected of being an author told bim, one day confidentially that from time to time he published a few volumes at his own expense, but that he never printed them in First, where success was no difficult to obtain and where he was expend to the rigors of a censorship. He sent whele editions of his novels to the colonies, and received in exchange for his shimment coffee, sugar, ladigo, spices, etc., so that, by this system of barter, a volume he could not have sold in Paris for more than a shilling brought hum in when he had realized the merchandise he had received in exchange something like four or five shillings. There are men who write for exportation, and men who paint exclusively for the foreign market. Travellers, we are told, see strange things, and more than one person who has reachled in South America or visited the Frenchspeaking colonies will have heard of the fame of some author whose name sounds strangely in thi cars for the first time, but whose exotic reputation is perhaps as great as the fame achieved by Balzac Paul de Kock, Daudet and Zola.

REMARKABLE RIDES.

REMARKABLE RIDES.

From All The Year Round.

More remarkable rides than the famous ride to York are upon record. By dint of keeping constantly in the saddle and having relays of horses all along the road, the Prince de Liane contrived to cover the miles between Vienna and Paris—over five hundred, as the crow fice—in six days. This performance was outdone by the Count de Maintenay, who rode the whole distance on one horse, without dismounting. The Count, one of the most accomplished horsemen of his day, was attached to the mission sent by Napoleon to negociate for the hand of Mary Louise; and was deputed to carry to his impatient master the formal consent of the Emperor of Austria to the marriage, and the miniature of the unwilling bride-elect. To expedite his journey, six of the finest horses in the Imperial stables were dispatched to different places on the route, that the Count might change his mount; but the Hungarian readster he bestrode at starting went so fast and stayed so well that the relays were not called into service, and the matrimountal mescager arrived at his destination long before he was expected, but so exhausted that he was fain to crave permission to be seated in the Emperor's presence as he delivered up the all-important mission, and repeated the Archduchess's message to her future lord. A jewelled snuffbox, skryt thousand francs, and the good steed he had ridden, rewarded the Count for his expedition. The Count de Maintenay's feat was repeated in 1874 by an Austrian lieutenant, who undertook to ride his horse, Caradoe, from Vienna to Paris in fourteen days. He was unlucky enough to lose his way in the Biack Forest, and so waste seven hours, and was further delayed by an accident to his horse; nevertheless, he accomplished his task with more than two hours to the good.

THE WEALTHY PENSIONERS.

THE WEALTHY PENSIONERS.

A curious incident is on the eve of being given out for public delectation, emanating from the Dramatic Authors' Society. Several months ago some of the members made a proposition to the effect that retiring pensions should be in future conferred upon the oldest societies. This proposition was received with considerable favor, and the committee immediately set about reviewing the ranks of the authors, to find those worthy and deserving of the pension. A general voting assembly was convened, and the two names which appeared first by right on the list were those of M. Victor Hugo and M. Adolphe d'Emery, both millionnaires!

COMMERCE OF THE AMAZON IV.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THIS COUNTRY. POSSIBILITIES WHICH THE FIELD OFFERS FOR OUR COMMERCE-A QUESTION OF ENERGY AND AC-TIVITY-AT PRESENT EVEN PORTUGAL OUTDOES THIS COUNTRY-STRIKING FACTS AND FIGURES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Str: Having considered the benefits accruing to the United States, and to the development of Northern Brazil from a judiciously planned colonization by Americans, it will be well to examine how far our own commercial relations with that country may be improved and perfected. "If the capitalists of the United States," wrote the worthy Mr. A. Cone, United States Consul at Para, in a report to his Government for 4876, "would turn their attention more to commercial interests with other countries and less to railroad schemes and monopolies, they would realize by far more profits to themselves, and be of greater service to their country." However bold this statement may be, it is not the whole truth, as the reader will readily believe after considering carefully the surprising facts I have collected from official statistics, and from the statements of the prominent business men and statesmen with whom I came in contact during my sejourn in Brazil. The commerce of the Brazilian Empire from June, 1870, to June, 1877, is represented by the following approximate figures:

United States from Brazil amounted to over \$340,000,000, the exports from the United States to Brazil amounted to only abou \$60,000,000. We are the purchasers of more than one-half the pro- trade in all the other articles of commerce. That ductions the Brazilian Empire offers to foreign markets, and we supply the country with less than onetenin the articles it needs. Instead of paying for the products we import in products of our own we are compelled to send our gold to Europe in payment for Brazilian produce, and with that gold the supplies for Brazil are there purchased, every article of which could and should go from our own country and be of our own production. Hardly an article is imported into Brazil which could not be supplied by the United States, and yet almost nothing is done by our manufacturers and exporters in order to extend their trade to Brazil, and Europe is permitted to hold an undisputed control over the Brazilian import trade. Almost this entire business should be transferred to the United States, to which it naturally belongs. "Our geographical position," wrote Colonel W. P. Tisdel to the President of the United States, in his letter of January The Rev. William McAllister, paster of the 3, 1878, "the vastly superior, cheaper and safer facilities for transportation, the greater energy and vitality of the American people, the increasing demand with us for South American products and a proportionately growing demand in Brazil for North American products and agricultural implements, and the mutual friendly feeling which exists and is continually increasing between the citizens of the two countries are a few of the reasons which point to the wisdom of closer commercial relations between North and South America."

> stances, all that is needed is to make our products known there. I have long examined the ar-ticles that are sold there, and I can hardly mention any single industry whose realizations would not be multiplied past credence by securing it a firm foot-hold in that country. Let our experters send goods which are cheap and of good quality, and they will easily win the opposition they would encounter from the English, French and Pertuguese manufacturers. To say that we are handicapped at the out-set, because we cannot turn out certain goods as cheaply as other countries, is radically untrue. The truth is, that in many branches of trade we undersell the English in their own markets; that many of the articles we send to England are thence sold to Brazil at an advance commensurable with the superior cost of freight, etc. The opposition that all attempts at establishing direct commercial commu-nications between the United States and Brazil have met from English merchants and statesmen, as well as from the English press, is a token of the vast possibilities of our trade with that country. BELATIVE STATISTICS. Comparing the statistics that reveal the relative

mporting capacities of the United States and other countries into Brazil, we have indeed to blush at our backwardness. As close as we are to the country in question, and aided by so many natural and artificial helps to business intercourse, we are wholly outdone by other nations. In the exportation of two single articles only, kerosene and cereals (especially flour), do we surpass Great Britain, France and Portugal; and this preëminence has been obtained by the smallest exertion on our part. England exports yearly to Para about \$10,000 worth of dressed leather; France \$50,000 and Portugal \$30,000 worth of the same materialnearly \$100,000 m all, of which not quite \$1,000 falls to the United States. How is it possible to doubt that our leather merchants might succeed, if they wished, in extending greatly their business on the Amazon? Is their complaint of "depressed trade" ustified when they make no effort to secure for themselves a more respectable share of the leather business with the port of entry of the Amazonlan basin, which is open at their very feet? Portugal again exports to Para fish, lard, bacon, cheese, canned milk, etc., to the extent of \$55,000, England \$140,000, and ourselves, the greatest producers of such articles, \$35,000. We are outdone on this score even by microscopic Denmark. The fire-arms, shot-cartridges, gunpowder and percusion caps that enter that post represent a value of \$80,000, only \$450 being the average amount that represents our trade as regards these articles. Yet we boast, and with good reason, of manufacturing the best and cheapest arms in the world. Many Americans who accompanied the Collins expedition to the Upper Madeira sold their \$10 Sharp's rifles for \$40 and \$50. The piano and organ export from England, Germany, Portugal and France attains the approximate figure of \$20,000; from the country of Steinway and Weber, Mason, Hamlin and Estey the export reached in 1876 the ridications value of \$156. Twenty-eight thousand dollars' worth of soap and mineral waters went from England; \$26,000 from Portugal and fourteen from France—an aggregate of \$78,000 in comparison with \$9,000 from the United States. Are the Colgates, Babbitts and Higginses asleep? Woolen goods, fiannels and carpets are shipped from England to Para to the value of \$50,000 from France \$37,000. If we are to trust the official statistics for the year ending June 1877, our country, notwithstanding its merchant princes and shrewd financiers, supplied only \$46 worth of these coramodities. Out of \$119,000 representing the import of gold, silver and jewelry, the United States share is \$4,000. Out of \$19,000 worth of copper, brass lamps and gas fixtures only \$1,000 worth represents our operations. What is the good of exhibiting our productions at foreign fairs when our manufacturthe best and cheapest arms in the world. Many

ers do nothing further to extend their trade abroad? If we are to develop our foreign commercial relations at all, why not try Brazil rather than Africa? Tools, nails, iron, steel and tin implements; sheet from and rails for reads are brought to Para to the value of \$47,000 from England, \$22,000 from Portugal, about \$10,000 from England, \$22,000 from Portugal, about \$16,000 from France, and only \$11,000 from the United States, though we produce more materials of this sort than all of the countries just mentioned taken together. Naturally enough, the railroad iron imported by the Messrs, Collins for the construction of the Madeira and Mamore Railroad, under special contract with the Brazilian Government, is not included in this heading. The rest of the world has been assonished at the grains of America for machinery. This may be introduced in Brazil free of all duties. We export \$13,000 worth of machinery to England's \$38,000, France's \$26,000; even Portugal is scarcely inferior to us in the importation of this article. The mathematical physical and optical instruments that are imported from Europe attain there the value of \$15,000; not a penny's worth of which comes from North America. Preserved meats are suipped from England, France, and Portugal to the amount or \$230,000; trom the United States to the value of \$41,000. Cotton goods, drills, cordage and tape imports to Brazil in general, are valued at over twenty million dollars; two hundred thousand of which only come from "the greatest cotton producer in the world."

OUR TRADE TO BAHIA AND PERNAMBUCO. OUR TRADE TO BAHLA AND PERNAMBUCO.

No better indeed is the United States trade to Bahia and Pernambuco. All the coal that enters the port of Bahia (in average about \$400,000 worth per year) is shipped from England; all the codfish (about \$220,000) from the British possessions; spirits, beer, jerked beef, leather and skins (dressed), boots and shoes, hats and caps, iron, glass and crockery, woollen, linen, flax and silk goods, stationery, powder, arms, clothing and other articles come exclusively from Great Britain, France, Rio Plata Germany, Portugal, Spain, Denmark and Belgium, The United States have a large share in the import of flour and kerosene, a fair one in the uppert of cotton goods and machinery, and an insignificant Bahia should by no means be overlooked by our traders is proved by the fact that its importing trade averages \$10,000,000 a year; the United States imports from that city (coffee, sugar, etc.) neighboring on \$3,000,000. The statistics for the

Imports at Pernambuco.	From all Count les.	From the Unit'd States
For year ending June, 1-72. For year ending June, 1873. For year ending June, 1874. For year ending June, 1875. For year enoing June, 1876. Approximation for year ending June, 1877.	17,683,856 49 14,420,765 20 13,469,248 00 12,151,656 00	1,134,005 00 1,134,005 00 1,123,256 00
Exports from Pernambuco.	To all Count.	To the U.S.
For year ending June, 1872, For year ending June, 1878, For year ending June, 1871, For year ending June, 1-75, For year ending Jane, 1879, Approximation for year ending June, 1877	19.0951,720	\$1,001,316 2,402,875 1,715,687 2,511,486 916,958 2,001,000

sented by the following approximate figures: IMPORTS FROM THE UNI ED TATES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1877.

Kerosene, 110,000 cases.
Spirits of Turpentine, 2,000 cases.
Rosin, 3,800 barrels.
Pitch Pine, 7,000,000 feet.
White Pine, 4,000,000 feet.
Lard, 80,000 kegs.

Tuta' \$2,00 000 400,000 20,000 14,50 20,000 200,000 700,000 Total ... The total of the exports from Europe to Rio de

tween North and South America."

A GREAT MARKET TO BE SUPPLIED.

The general complaint is, that the chief cause of the past depression of our manufacturing and commercial interests was overproduction. The labor-saving machine flooded our markets with articles of every description for which there was alimited demand at home. What has been and is wanted is outlet for our surplus wares. The natural outlet exists almost at our very doors, and vet we seemingly know not how to avail ourselves of the opportunity. As the matter now stands, Portugal, insignificant of namens, imports into Brazil a vast deal more than we do. The protection system that governs our trade, the heavy expenses of transport and introduction, the main arguments, in a word, that are trumped up by our traders against the possibilities of enterprise between North and South America, are one and all nonsense, which we strenuously assert. Acknowledging the while that a relaxation of our stringent commercial laws and a diminution of import duties would, of course, greatly improve the conditions of the importers, we can rebuke the objection by asking of these people: If the evils referred to are not obstacles to the profit-able trade that is carried on now on a small scale, how could they be a hindrance to its lucrative establishment on alarger basis? It is a question of energy basis? It is a question of energy Janeiro may be calculated to average about ten able trade that is carried on now on a small scale, how could they be a hindrance to its lucrative establishment on a larger basis? It is a question of energy and activity, of confidently introducing our manufactures, and causing them to be appreciated. Wherever this has been earnestly attempted the undertaking has yielded handsome profits. Newbold & Sons, of Baltimore, sent agents to Brazil to sell cheap articles of glass and other materials, and, I have been assured, they have already met with the most encouraging success. In many interesting the developments which most intense interest; aye, we may say the revival of our commercial prosperity langs upon the same enterprise. The mere sacrifice of small personal odds about not be permitted to obstruct the advance in this direction. I advecate just economy, but beginered to successful the developments with the most intense interest; aye, we may say the revival of our commercial prosperity langs upon the same enterprise. The mere sacrifice of small personal odds about not be permitted to obstruct the advance in this direction. I advecate just economy, but beginered to obstruct the advance in this direction. I advecate just economy, but beginered to obstruct the advance in this direction. I advecate just economy, but beginered to obstruct the advance in this direction. I advecate just economy, but beginered to obstruct the advance in this direction. I advecate just economy, but beginered to obstruct the advance in this direction. I advecate just economy, but beginered to obstruct the advance in this direction. I advecate just economy, but beginered to obstruct the advance in this direction. I advecate just economy, but beginered to obstruct the advance in this direction. I advecate just economy, but beginered to obstruct the advance in this direction. I advecate just economy, but beginered to obstruct the advance in this direction. I advecate just economy, but beginered to obstruct the advance in this direction. I advecate just economy to the advance in this dire in its own markets-attempts which must necessa-rily fail, at least in a great part-let our trade take the direction of Brazil, and success will somer or later crown our efforts beyond our expectation. It should be borne in mind that behind Brazil there stand the teeming Argentine Republic, the mex-haustible Peru, the virgin Bolivis; in short, the whole South American continent.

Et. MAURICE MAURIS. New-York, Dec. 20, 1879. AMERICAN IRON TRADE IN 1879.

YEAR OF THE LARGEST PRODUCTION IN GUR

HISTORY FOLLOWS A PERIOD OF GREAT DEPRES

From The Bulletia of the American Iron and Steel American.

The year which has just closed was a most remarkable year in the instory of the fron trade of this country. When complete statistics a a received it will be found that we made more pig fron, more bar iron, more rails, and more steel than in any previous year. The advance in prices during the year was also without procedent—to speak more specifically, the percentage of increase in prices in all lines except, perhaps, in crucible steel, was greater in 1879 than in any preceding year, if attowance be made for the promium on gold during the war, the advance in 1870 being on a gold basis of values.

The importations of pig iron, old rails, and new iron and steel rails during the year were unexpectedly large, recalling our experience before the pante of 1873, while our importations of iron ore were not only exceptional in their magnitude but phenomenal, amounting to about five times as many tons as were ever before imported in one year.

ing to about five times as many tons as were ever before imported in one year.

But the most remarkable fact in connection with the history of the American iron trade for 1870 remains to be statest. Notwithstanding all its activity that mas been mentioned, the demand for pig iron, iron and steel rails, and iron ore was not met, and many orders have been carried over to the new year which consumers sought in value to have filled in 1879.

Turning from generals to particulars, we present below a careful estimate

1878. 1879 ARTICLES. Gross tons. Gross tons. Pig Iron and Old Iron. 2,301,215 2,800,000 66,503 275,000 Production of pig from Importation of pig from Importation of oil rads and othe old from 3.558 175,000 Total.... 2,373,276 3,250,000 Production of iron rails
Production of steel rails
Importation of iron and steel rails 450,000 650,000 60,000 288,204 409,817 Total 788,120 1.160,000 Iron Ores.
Lake Superior production.....
Importation 1,123,231 1,350,000 31,400 300,000

Tetal. 1,156.631 1,650,000

The year 1879 was also remarkable for the new impulse which it gave to the building of railroads. About 4,000 miles were built during the year, against 2,747 miles in 1878, 2,177 miles in 1877, 2,057 miles to 1873, 1,758 miles in 1877, 2,057 miles to 1873, 1,758 miles in 1875. The milesse of 1879 was equal to that of 1873, which was 4,069 miles. The greatest onleage in any one year was in 1871, when 7,608 miles were built. The increased demand for rails for new roads in 1879 was one of the leading causes of the revival in the American fron trade, but a more potent cause was the sudden demand has Spring by existing roads for rails, cars and locemetives, to meet the requirements of increased transportation of articultural products and to compensate for the wear and tear of the hard times. The railway officials not only missed their opportunity to buy rails at low prices, but they precipitated by the suddenness and-magnitude of their demands last Summer and excited condition of the market which still continues, and which all thoughtful business men deprecate.

The business of building iron ships did not improve in 1879, owing partly to the lack of encouragements by the General Government and partly to the high prices for iron and other materials. The New-York elevated railways, which gave to the iron trade of the country a mueb-needed lift in 1879, were still further extended in 1879. The manufacture of steel-wire feucing was greatly extended during the year, about 20,000 tone of steel being consumed is his new industry. There was a large demand during the year, about 20,000 tone of steel being consumed is his new industry. There was a large demand during the year, about 20,000 tone of steel being consumed is his new industry. There was a large demand during the year, about 20,000 tone of steel being consumed is his new industry. There was a large demand during the year, about 20,000 tone of steel being consumed is his new industry. There was a large demand during the year, about 20,000 1,156,631 1,650,000 Total

year for iron pipes and states for the fractions of regions.

Our iron and steel production in the new year will be greater than in the old year. After the lat of April it will be fully equal to the demand in all tines. Whether prices will remain as high as they are, or go still lighter, no man can fad out, nor whether we will brild more raitroads at 1880 than in 1879. It seems certain that our importations of iron ore in 1880 will be larger than in 1879, large contracts having already been made Probably 500,000 tons will be imported in 1880.